INFORMATION LETTER

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Board Meeting Program

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association, the program of which was highlighted in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, will open November 19 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington and continue through November 20. It will be preceded by the joint meeting of the Administrative Council and Planning Committee on November 18. Details of the Board program on page 8845.

Present maximum prices for dry beans are to be continued at least until June 30, 1946, OPA states. (See page 8841.)

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Proposed changes in the dual minima rates for canned food shipments will be the subject of a conference in Chicago, November 28. Details of the data covering loading, bracing, handling and other factors may be found on page 8841.

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Production of truck crops for processing in 1946 is expected to fall below the high wartime levels although USDA reports that production for processing is expected to continue to grow at a faster rate than the total population. The Department states that canning will continue to be the major form of processing of vegetables for a number of years. USDA comparisons of tomatoes, snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and other crops are shown on page 8843.

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The sugar allowances for packs of canned and dried prunes and frozen citrus are specified in a new OPA amendment. Particulars may be found on page 8845.

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Specific dollar and cent ceiling prices have been established for importers' sales of Portuguese and Spanish sardines. The schedule of ceilings is presented on page 8844.

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Another reduction in the set-aside percentages for canned fish is expected to be issued next week by USDA.

Canners to Get Unlimited Tin

Unlimited tin is permitted for 153 kinds of canned foods under the latest amendment to Conservation Order M-81, effective November 16. The amendment sets up no packing quotas, as did the previous amendments, but does continue certain restrictions on the can sizes and the can materials that canners may use. The packing of pet foods in tin containers still is restricted under the order. As a serivce to the canner-members and to the canning industry as a whole, the Association this week is mailing copies of the amended Order M-81 to all canners. Members will find copies of their new M-81 enclosed with this INFORMATION LETTER.

Room Reservations for the Annual Convention

Arrangements have been completed with the Atlantic City Convention Bureau for the assignment of hotel rooms to members of the various affiliated associations holding their joint conventions there the week of February 3. The National Canners Association, as in former years, will make room reservations for its members, and on November 15 issued a letter of instructions to its members. N.C.A. headquarters will be at the Ambassador Hotel and the Association will make reservations of all rooms available at that hotel as well as those in five other hotels—the Ritz Carlton, Chelsea, Fox Manor, Villa d'Este and New Belmont. Text of the letter of instructions covering room reservations and the procedure to follow, is presented on page 8842.

Fish Canners Hold Discussions on N. C. A. Services

The meeting of the N. C. A. Canned Fish and Seafood Committee on Thursday and Friday was devoted to a review of present Association services, discussion of methods of adapting them to canned fish problems, and the preparation of recommendations as to how best to serve this segment of the industry. This will be presented to members of the Board of Directors at their sessions next week. As a starting point, the Association's current departmental activities were reviewed, with brief explanations by the heads of the various N. C. A. divisions of the respective functions and programs of each. In addition to considering the matter of N. C. A. services, the fish canners heard addresses by Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and by Congressman J. Hardin Peterson of Florida, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Dr. Gabrielson, speaking on the "Post-war Program of the Fish and Wildlife Service," explained that what his department can do is governed by existing legislation. He mentioned the coming possible expansion of the fish industries, pointing to the effect that the United Nations Food Organization may have on its future. Forty nations have subscribed to this program, he stated, and 23 of them had fishery representatives on their technical staffs. The constitution of the organization includes these aims, he asserted:

1. To raise levels of nutrition.
2. To raise standards of living.
3. To increase efficiency of production.
4. To better rural conditions.

Another factor that may strongly influence the future of the fish industry, he said, is the forthcoming International Trade Conference, to be held in Washington next year.

Explaining the procedure by which Fish and Wildlife Service obtains budgetary authorization for its programs, Dr. Gabrielson said that increases had been requested in funds for numerous projects that should benefit fish canners. These include new hatcheries, surveys and stream improvements, studies of gear, new equipment, new weirs, economic studies, vitamin A research and other programs.

Trade Agreements Discussed

Congressman Peterson advised fish canners to inform themselves regarding the forthcoming trade agreements and offered his cooperation. He volunteered to assist, whenever called upon, in the matter of bringing the various government agencies together with fish industry representatives in discussions of the trade agreement proposal.

He pointed out the importance of the canned fish industry to the country, the canning method and operation being, in his opinion, a strong industry stabilizer, since it brings into consumption food that might otherwise be wasted or might not be distributed in vast inland areas.

Lift Freezer Storage Order

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has suspended indefinitely all provisions restricting cooler storage of canned condensed milk, canned fish, canned fruits and vegetables, canned cheese, evaporated milk, and sterile canned meats now required under War Food Order 111. All other provisions of the order remain in effect, as well as restrictions on nuts in shells in the ten port city areas.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

Principal legislative proposals and activities in Congress this week, affecting canners are summarized below:

The House Labor Committee, continuing its hearings on the proposed minimum wage bill, heard Russell Smith, legislative secretary of the National Farmers' Union, who testified in favor of the proposed Pepper Bill. The Committee also placed on record a brief filed by the National Canners Association, outlining the position of the canning industry in regard to the proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Chairman Ramspeck of the House Labor Committee stated that hearings on the proposed minimum wage bill would be continued for an indefinite period since there are still many more witnesses who wish to be heard.

The House Ways and Means Committee held executive sessions on Wednesday and Thursday in an attempt to incorporate the Administration's trade relations policy for the Philippines into one bill which would embody some of the phases of bills introduced previously by Representative Bell of Missouri and Senator Tydings of Maryland.

At Wednesday's hearing it was reported that President Truman had called for eight years of free trade under quota restrictions on the island's principal products, and a 25-year tapering-off period thereafter with duties starting at 4 percent of the normal duty and increasing by 4 percent each year.

It developed, however, at the Thursday hearing that the various agencies of the Government as well as representatives of the Philippines were in disagreement over the Administration's proposal. The committee, therefore, has ceased action on Philippines' legislation pending an agreement among representatives of the executive departments and the Philippine Government.

A bill (H. R. 4683) "to authorize the Export-Import Bank of Washington to extend its operations to include the Philippine Islands" has been introduced by Representative Spence of Kentucky, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and referred to that committee. An identical measure is pending in the Senate. Both have Administration support.

The House Appropriations Committee has announced that the bill to provide the appropriation for agricultural labor will be reported out of conference November 26. Reliable sources indicate that the appropriation will be approved and that the Labor Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will continue with an emergency labor program for farms and processing plants.

President Truman, on Tuesday, requested Congress to authorize an additional appropriation of $1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. This authorization would match an original one passed by Congress on March 28, 1944. Appropriation of the remaining $550,000,000 of the first authorization is still pending before the Senate, following approval by the House.

The proposal to tax the profits of cooperatives and other presently tax-exempt organizations has been reported by the House Ways and Means Committee as having less than an even chance of enactment next year. Influential members of the committee state that they plan no change in the tax status of small farm cooperatives. At the same time, the House is still waiting on a report which would show the profits earned by co-ops and other non-taxed organizations.

Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of price rises in "chief essential items composing a typical family budget" would be authorized under the terms of a resolution (H. Res. 274) introduced by Representative Coffee, of Washington, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The resolution would authorize appropriation of $200,000 for the investigation.

Coffee would have the Commission ascertain why prices have risen, and also "whether such increased costs have been caused by inefficiency in production, processing and distribution, by duplication of services or limitation of output by industry, labor or agriculture, by royalties, or monopoly profits to patent holders, by suppression of patented improvements, by monopolistic practices and profits, by fictitious capitalization, write-ups, by taxes, by profiteering," etc. The Commission also would be required, under the resolution, "to recommend remedial legislation."

N. C. A. Files Wage Brief

A nine-page brief outlining the position of the canning industry in regard to the proposed elimination of exemptions now granted canners under the Fair Labor Standards Act, was filed this week with the House Labor Committee by the National Canners Association.

Data Needed for Canned Goods Shippers' Conference Meeting

B. M. Angell, General Chairman of the Canned Goods Shippers' Conference, has called a meeting of the Conference at the Palmer House in Chicago at 2 p.m., November 28, to discuss the proposed changes in the dual minima rates for canned foods. Members of the Conference are urged to be prepared to submit data on the following subjects at this meeting:

Actual safe maximum loading of canned foods in the various types of containers.

Consolidation required and cost thereof to ship in quantities greater than quantities of the so-called commercial carload minimum.

Bracing required and cost thereof to ship in quantities greater than quantities of the so-called commercial carload minimum.

Increased investment and cost thereof to trade in quantities greater than quantities of the so-called commercial carload minimum.

Increase of warehousing and handling cost to trade in quantities of the so-called commercial carload minimum.

Market hazards to trade in quantities greater than quantities of the so-called commercial carload minimum.

Insurance and taxes involved when trading in quantities greater than quantities of the so-called commercial carload minimum.

Other pertinent and controlling factors as may determine the minimum inducement necessary to prompt heaviest practical loading of carload shipments of canned goods.

Mr. Angell further stated that the Traffic Executive Association—Eastern Territory, has reopened its docket covering the dual minima rates and assigned this topic for further discussion with the Joint Conference of Freight Traffic Managers of all official territory lines at its December 13 meeting at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y.

Sugar Distribution Stocks

Distribution of sugar in the United States during the first nine months of 1945 totaled 4,813,734 short tons, as compared with 5,337,655 tons during the corresponding period in 1944, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported late last week. Of this distribution, 271,862 short tons were delivered for export during the nine-month period this year and 266,026 in a similar period in 1944. Sugar for export included deliveries for liberated areas, Lend-lease, and military relief, but not for usage by U. S. expeditionary forces. The following table shows the distribution by the various groups of distributors:

	Jan.-Sept. 1945	Jan.-Sept. 1944
	Tons	*Tons*
Refiners raw sugar	4,521	6,752
Refiners refined sugar	3,887,819	4,248,002
Beet processors	737,509	859,194
Importers	404,182	397,839
Mainland cane mills	51,565	91,894
Total	5,085,596	5,603,681
For export	271,862	266,026
For U. S. consumption	4,813,734	5,337,655

Sugar stocks on September 30, 1945, as compared with September 30, 1944, and reported by primary distributors, are shown in the following table. Refiners' raw includes 44,640 tons of sugar in the United States on September 30, 1944, and 31,293 tons on the same date in 1944.

	1945	1944
	Tons	*Tons*
Refiners raw	241,721	287,673
Refiners refined	140,364	85,122
Beet processors	120,407	83,761
Importers	10,380	5,545
Mainland cane factories	422	1,700
Total	513,294	463,801

Additional Sales Permitted in Grapefruit Juice Subsidy Plan

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has adjusted its canned grapefruit juice subsidy offer of June 21, 1945, to reflect more accurately canners' costs of raw fruit on which subsidy payments are based. This action, effective November 9, 1945, was taken under an amendment to the original subsidy offer to assure all canners of reimbursement on a comparable basis.

The original method of computing "seasonal fruit costs" did not reimburse canners who had made sales in civilian channels before November 10, 1944, on a basis which was comparable to the reimbursement received by canners who had not made such sales before that date. This change affects only those canners who made such sales before November 10, 1944.

In computing a canners' seasonal fruit cost, the quantities of grapefruit juice sold in civilian channels each month before November 10, 1944, will now be deducted from the respective month's total production.

This deduction is in addition to the deductions, provided in the original offer, of sales of juice to government agencies and for export.

CHAS. G. SUMMERS DIES

Prominent Pennsylvania Canner Was Active in N.C.A. and State Association Affairs

Charles G. Summers, Jr., 74, president of the firm of Charles G. Summers, Jr., Inc., New Freedom, Pa., died November 12, at a Baltimore hospital, following a brief illness. A veteran of 60 years association in the canning business and a diamond member of the Old Guard Society, Mr. Summers was widely known throughout the industry and was an active leader in both State and national association work. For 13 consecutive years he held the presidency of the Pennsylvania Canners Association and his participation in affairs of the National Canners Association was prominent during more than a decade.

In 1916, Mr. Summers was an N.C.A. vice president, he served on the Resolutions Committee in 1918 and 1919, on the Traffic Committee in 1921 and 1922; on the Foreign Trade Committee in 1923, the Cost Accounting Committee in 1926 and 1927, and was a member of the Board of Directors for two 3-year terms (1925-27 and 1931-33). Also he was president of the Baltimore Canned Foods Exchange in 1916 and 1917.

Son of a canner, Mr. Summers started his canning career by working with his father in their cannery in 1887. He was privileged to obtain experience in every job in the plant, as well as in the can shop, which then made its own hole-and-cap cans. Later he was in charge of the family cannery at Jessups, Md., from 1892 until 1917. In 1923 he formed the present company at New Freedom.

Survivors are his son, Stran Summers, vice president of the firm, and his daughter, Mrs. Frank W. Corse.

Maximum Prices for Dry Beans

To eliminate speculation in dry edible beans caused by short supplies and rumors that ceiling prices will be removed, the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture announced this week that the present maximum prices for dry beans will be continued at least until June 30, 1946.

Both agencies stated that they have recently received information indicating that considerable speculative activity exists in dry edible bean transactions, especially in Idaho and California.

At the present time, OPA is considering the issuance of new pricing provisions to make the recently reported speculative practices impossible.

Letter of Instructions on Hotel Room Reservations

As in former years, the Association will make room reservations for its members for the Annual Convention at Atlantic City, which will be held the week of February 3.

Under an arrangement with the Atlantic City Convention Bureau, the hotels have agreed to set aside a specified number of rooms for assignment by the respective associations. Each association will have entire control of the reservation of rooms in the hotels allotted to it. The hotels have been instructed to refer to the appropriate association all requests for reservations that they receive direct from individual canners, brokers, etc.

The headquarters of the National Canners Association will be in the Ambassador Hotel. The N.C.A. will make reservations of all rooms available in that hotel, also those in the Ritz Carlton, Chelsea, Fox Manor, Villa d'Este, and New Belmont. The first four of these hotels are adjacent to each other. Obviously, all canners cannot be given reservations at the headquarters hotel. Members who plan to have a number of representatives at the convention are asked to divide their reservations among the hotels.

Attendance at the convention promises to be heavy. The Atlantic City hotels do not have nearly as many suites and parlors as the Chicago hotels. Most of the sleeping rooms are equipped with twin beds for double occupancy. *If everyone who wants to attend the convention is to get accommodations, it will be necessary that there be a maximum of double occupancy of rooms and that requests for parlors be kept to a minimum.* We earnestly ask your cooperation in meeting this situation.

Accompanying this letter is a statement of hotel rates and a form on which to request reservations. Please fill in the form and mail promptly even if you have already written us regarding reservations. The Association will make every effort to meet your request, but it may be impossible because of the hotel situation to do this in every respect. Assignments of reservations will be made as promptly as possible; please do not ask for immediate reply to your request.

When reservations are assigned, the N.C.A. will advise the hotel, which will confirm the reservation direct to you. This confirmation should be presented at the hotel when you arrive as your claim for the reservation.

Breakdown of Canned Seafood Production by Plants, States

The INFORMATION LETTER for November 3 reported the total volume of canned fish and shellfish produced in 1944, in the United States and Canada, and presented tables giving comparisons with previous years. These statistics were taken from an annual summary published by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

From the same summary are compiled the following tables which show the number of plants in each State packing canned seafood products and by-products; the total dollar value of canned products and byproducts, by States; and a breakdown of products by total plants, cases and value:

State	Canned products	By-products	*Total plants
New England:			
Maine	39	22	58
Massachusetts	5	12	16
Connecticut	..	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	2
Middle Atlantic:			
New York	6	10	16
New Jersey	2	27	29
Pennsylvania	1	5	6
Delaware	..	3	3
Chesapeake Bay:			
Maryland	7	8	15
Virginia	12	17	26
S. Atlantic and Gulf:			
North Carolina	6	17	20
South Carolina	4	2	4
Georgia	5	..	5
Florida	2	26	28
Alabama	2	..	2
Mississippi	12	2	13
Louisiana	29	36	61
Texas	1	2	3
Great Lakes and Mississippi River:			
Wisconsin	1	1	1
Minnesota	..	1	1
Missouri	1	1	2
Iowa	..	12	12
Pacific Coast:			
Washington	28	16	42
Oregon	15	9	18
California	44	101	122
Alaska	102	11	113
Total	325	343	617

* Exclusive of duplication

State	Canned	By-products	Total
Maine	$16,840,928	$856,463	$17,697,391
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	3,626,716	3,152,716	6,779,432
New York	240,358	1,713,480	1,953,838
New Jersey, Pennsylvania	914,000	3,567,239 / 89,858	4,571,107
Delaware	.....	2,439,140	2,439,140
Maryland	842,492	1,275,688	2,118,180
Virginia	532,025	1,132,036	1,664,061
North Carolina, South Carolina	443,570 / 460,078	1,520,897	2,424,545
Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi	349,444 / 2,183,901	2,729,305 / 650,388	3,078,749 / 2,834,349
Louisiana	4,481,174	1,015,414	5,496,588
Texas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin	243,562	652,699	896,261
Iowa	.....	3,792,825	3,792,825
Washington	3,706,586	6,047,287	9,753,873
Oregon	11,720,008	292,255	12,012,863
California	53,653,337	29,860,492	83,513,829
Alaska	52,072,335	2,510,371	54,582,706
Total	$152,311,164	$ 63,298,553	$215,609,737

New U. S. Grades Announced

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced tentative United States standards for grades of canned concentrated grapefruit juice, effective November 15. In addition, the Department has announced United States standards for grades of canned blended grapefruit juice and orange juice, effective November 1, and United States standards for grades of canned kadota figs, effective November 15.

Canners interested in obtaining copies of the above standards may secure them by writing the Standardization and Inspection Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Product	Total plants	Standard cases	Value
Salmon:			
United States	25	245,588	$5,187,136
Alaska	93	4,893,039	51,196,140
Sardines:			
Maine and Massachusetts	21	2,919,500	13,528,541
California	35	3,599,686	15,225,919
Tuna and tunalike fishes	32	3,560,020	40,836,117
Alewives	23	135,995	793,254
Shad	15	41,368	346,242
Mackerel	40	1,225,060	7,033,997
Herring, sea	15	125,084	715,980
Halibut	1	4,876	156,016
Menhaden	5	18,214	115,031
Salmon, smoked and barbecued	3	1,461	45,650
Shad, smoked and kippered	3	9,867	207,365
Cakes, balls, etc.	5	73,614	791,450
Fish flakes (excl. of tuna flakes)	12	92,950	1,318,167
Alewife roe	23	36,260	365,367
Mackerel roe	3	704	7,397
Salmon and whitefish caviar	4	2,041	80,043
Shad roe	14	5,801	211,032
Miscellaneous roe and caviar	3	5,625	60,919
Salmon roe (for bait)	6	5,246	99,439
Oysters	36	170,213	2,283,429
Crabs	31	43,471	1,361,458
Mussels, sea	13	44,268	395,261
Clam products	39	547,696	3,820,612
Shrimp	47	401,178	4,854,799
Terrapin and turtle products	4	7,806	107,598
Squid	5	130,699	691,050
Miscellaneous fish and shellfish	6	27,311	475,775
Total	*325	18,374,661	$152,311,184

* Exclusive of duplication.

Canning to Continue to Be Major Form of Processing Vegetables for Many Years Although Crop Production to Drop, BAE Reports

Commercial production in 1946 of truck crops for processing probably will drop somewhat below the high wartime levels, as partial adjustment is made to the reduced needs of peacetime versus war, and in recognition of the current ample canned vegetable supply, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. However, production for processing has grown, and is expected to continue to grow, at a faster rate than has our total population. A growing proportion of the total commercial production of truck crops has been, and will be, used in canned and frozen form.

Canning will continue to be the major form of processing of vegetables for a number of years, the Bureau emphasized. Commercial freezing of fresh vegetables, which at present provides an outlet for less than 2 percent of the total commercial production of vegetables, is expected to grow rapidly and, within the next 10 years, may reach sufficient volume to offer strong competition to fresh vegetables at retail.

Prices paid to growers for processing crops probably will be significantly lower in 1946 than in the past 3 or 4 seasons, but not as low as prewar prices in general. The large drop in military needs and some reduction in consumer demand suggest the need for a smaller canned vegetable pack in 1946 than in 1945. The slackening in consumer demand is expected to result partly from a reduction in purchasing power and partly from an increased supply of many other food items, both domestically produced and imported, at lower-than-wartime prices.

The Bureau made the following comparisons by commodities:

Tomatoes

Although acreage of tomatoes for processing planted this year is slightly larger than the acreage harvested in 1944, yields are considerably lower. The indicated production of 2,857,200 tons is 9 percent below the record production of 3,169,900 tons in 1944, but nearly one-third larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production.

An unusually high proportion of the tomatoes processed this year went into tomato juice, and a correspondingly low proportion was canned as whole tomatoes. With the large reduction in military requirements for 1946, it appears that civilian supplies of tomato juice, tomato catsup, and other tomato products out of the 1945 pack will be ample, but that supplies of canned whole tomatoes may be somewhat inadequate to meet consumer demand.

Season average prices received by farmers for processing tomatoes in 1945 are expected to be near the average of $27.14 per ton received in 1944. Prices to growers in 1945 have been supported at the same levels as in 1944, when support prices were intended to reflect a national average price to growers of about $25 per ton.

While there may be an increase in 1946 in the pack of canned whole tomatoes, the demand for tomatoes to be used in making tomato juice is expected to be considerably weaker than this year. The pack of tomato juice in 1945 was of record-large size, and the carryover, because of the major reduction in military requirements for 1946 and possibly some decline in consumer demand, is expected to be unusually large. It seems probable that prices which growers will receive for all tomatoes for processing in 1946 will be somewhat lower than prices received in recent years.

Snap Beans

The indicated 1945 production of snap beans for commercial processing, at 245,800 tons, is 6 percent below the record-high 1943 production, but is 8 percent above 1944, and 88 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

States that have increased their production for processing most rapidly compared with the 10-year average are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas. However, the leading States in actual quantity produced this year are indicated to be New York, Oregon, Arkansas, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Florida. These 6 States combined produced 51 percent of the entire crop for processing this year.

With a support program this year approximately the same as a year earlier, intended to reflect a national average return to growers of about $91 per ton, it is expected that the prices growers receive this year will average close to the $95.37-per-ton average received in 1944.

As with most other truck crops produced for processing, the outlook in 1946 is for prices appreciably lower than this year unless drastic reduction in production occurs. Unless growers of snap beans intended for processing contract with processors to an unusual extent, particularly in the southern States where such a large part of the commercial acreage has been interchangeable between fresh market and processing outlets, a disastrous quantity of beans originally intended for processing may seek an outlet in fresh market channels.

Sweet Corn

The estimated commercial production of 1,281,700 tons of sweet corn produced for processing this year is 27 percent more than last year, 46 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average production, and falls short of the record-large production of 1942 by only 800 tons. The crop this year is the product of record-high acreage and yields 7 percent above average.

Prices for the 1945 crop for processing were supported at the same level as were prices for the 1944 crop, intended to reflect a national average grower price of $18 per ton. The season average return to growers on the 1944 crop was $19.44 per ton. With smaller military requirements for canned sweet corn in 1946, prices to growers in 1946 may be somewhat lower than in 1945, if acreage and production are maintained.

Green Peas

Production of green peas for processing in 1945, estimated at 484,000 tons, is a record-high, larger than last year by 27 percent and larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average by nearly 70 percent. Of the 500,300 acres planted this year, an estimated 45,000 acres were not harvested for canning or freezing. Of the latter acreage, about 16,800 acres in Oregon and Washington were harvested as dry peas.

Prices for the 1945 crop for processing have been supported at the same level used last year, intended to reflect a national average grower price of $83.50 a ton. Seasonal prices received by farmers last year for processing peas averaged $83.53 per ton. With support at the same level as last year, it is expected that the actual seasonal average this year will be about the same as that received for the 1944 crop.

The 1945 pack of green peas was of record-large size. With greatly reduced military requirements, the carry-over at the end of this pack year may be somewhat larger than that of a year earlier. During the war, acreage and production of green peas for processing surged far ahead of the prewar trend. In 1946, unless production for processing is reduced considerably, prices received by growers may be lower than those of the past 2 or 3 years, though probably higher than prewar.

Other Processing Crops

Production for processing this year is estimated to be at a record-high level for green lima beans, at near-record or very high levels for beets and cabbage for kraut, but below average for pimientos. Except for cabbage, grower prices received this year for these crops for processing probably will compare favorably with those received last year, and, in general, will be almost double the average of prices received in the previous decade.

Where restrictions on the use of tin, shortages of labor, or other wartime factors have seriously reduced production and pack in the war years below prewar averages, as in the case of sauerkraut and pimientos, there probably is room for expansion next year at favorable prices. Most items, however, share the general prospect for a moderate downward adjustment in acreage and production next year.

Food Service Directors Meet

The Conference of Food Service Directors met in Hartford, Conn., November 8-10. Katherine Smith, of the Home Economics Division, represented the National Canners Association at the Conference. Members of this group are school cafeteria managers and supervisors, hospital dietitians, college residence hall managers, and commercial and industrial cafeteria managers.

Particular stress was given in programs and round tables to nutritive values of foods being served in the institutional food service. A decided growth in the number of schools serving hot lunches was evident from reports given at the meeting.

OPA Sets Sardine Ceilings

Specific dollar-and-cent ceiling prices have been established for importers' sales of Portuguese and Spanish skinless and boneless sardines and Spanish boneless sardines (any brand, packed in olive oil), the Office of Price Administration announced this week.

The prices become effective November 13, through the issuance of Order 361 under Paragraph (c) (5) of Order 38 under the Maximum Import Price Regulation. They are based on foreign purchase prices, landing costs and gross margins that have been studied by OPA during the past 10 months while ceilings were established upon application from individual importers, the agency said.

The new importer's ceilings, ex-dock or ex-warehouse, United States Continental point or port of entry for sales of Portuguese skinless and boneless sardines are as follows: Wholesalers and chain stores, $31.39; independent retailers, $33.06; and industrial and institutional users, $34.45.

Ceilings for sales of Spanish skinless and boneless sardines are: Wholesalers and chain stores, $35.52; independent retailers, $37.40; and industrial and institutional users, $38.97; and for Spanish boneless to wholesalers and chain stores, $30.09; independent retailers, $31.69; and industrial and institutional users, $33.02.

The new ceilings are based on per cases of 100 3¾ ounce cans.

Expect 1946-7 Canned Vegetable Supply Lower Than War Years

Total supplies of commercially-canned vegetables in the 1946-47 season probably will be somewhat less than in the recent war years, but considerably higher than the annual average for the prewar (1935-39) period, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported yesterday. Domestic civilian demand is expected to provide a ready market for 40 to 45 pounds per capita. The anticipated large reduction in military requirements will be only partially offset by the prospective large civilian demand, and increased exports and shipments. Prices are likely to recede somewhat from their high wartime level, as a result of the expected strong competition from fresh and frozen vegetables, USDA stated.

The 1945-46 pack of commercially-canned vegetables is indicated to be about 8 percent larger than the 1944-45 pack of 6.4 billion pounds (the equivalent of 218 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans). As usual, about four-fifths of the new pack consists of snap beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, and tomato products.

The total supply of commercially-canned vegetables in 1945-46 is expected to be slightly larger than the 7.6 billion pounds (about 260 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans) of the preceding year. The reduction in stocks at the beginning of the 1945-46 pack year, as compared with a year earlier, nearly offsets the indicated increase in pack.

Civilian supplies of commercially-canned vegetables in 1945-46 probably will exceed, by several pounds, the peak level of 38½ pounds per capita consumed both in the 1941-42 and the 1942-43 pack seasons. This would be a considerable increase over the 34 pounds per capita consumed in the 1944-45 pack year and the prewar average annual per capita consumption of 31 pounds. This prospective enlargement in civilian supplies is due to huge cuts in military requirements made since the abrupt end of the war with Japan and to a further increase in the estimated size of the 1945-46 pack.

Dehydrated Vegetable Outlook

Production of dehydrated vegetables in 1946-47 will show a considerable drop from their wartime peak of nearly 200 million pounds (dehydrated weight), the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced yesterday. The extent of the decrease in production will depend mainly on the cut in military and war-service requirements. The principal civilian requirements prob-

ably will be for soup mixes and food seasoning. The size of the dehydrated vegetable production in the future years will depend primarily on their quality, convenience, and cost factors in competition with the fresh, frozen, and canned vegetables, the Bureau emphasized.

Large cuts in military requirements since V-J Day will result in a considerable decrease in the 1945-46 fiscal year's production, compared with the 196 million pounds produced in 1944-45. Approximately three-fourths of the 1944-45 production consisted of potatoes and sweet potatoes.

Frozen Vegetable Supply

The civilian supply of commercially-frozen vegetables in 1946 probably will be a record high, and a per capita consumption of 2 pounds may be reached for the first time in the history of the frozen vegetable industry, according to a report released yesterday by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prospective increases in the next few years will depend mainly on the ability of frozen vegetables to compete (in terms of quality and net cost per serving) with both the fresh and canned vegetables in retail markets, on the adequacy of facilities for handling and merchandising, and on the extent and efficiency of advertising programs, the Department pointed out.

The 1945 pack of commercially-frozen vegetables is expected to be about 14 percent larger than the previous year's pack of 235 million pounds.

Civilian per capita supplies of frozen vegetables may approximate the 1.6 pounds per capita in the 1944 season. The smaller opening stocks on January 1, 1945, compared with a year earlier, about offset the expected increase in pack. Cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables on October 1, 1945, were 188 million pounds, compared with 178 million pounds a year earlier and the 5-year (1940-44) average of 129 million pounds.

Erroneous Food Poison Report Corrected in Michigan Papers

The Association is indebted to Secretary S. G. Gorsline of the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association for taking steps to correct an erroneous newspaper report to the effect that an outburst of food poisoning in Michigan was caused by canned food. The newspaper account quoted a county food inspector as saying he believed the illness of 10 people who had been served in a restaurant had come from canned string beans.

Mr. Gorsline, whose offices are located in Battle Creek, had seen the newspaper report and contacted the health officer. Tests in the State laboratories disclosed that the illness was caused by another food, not by the canned string beans. As a result of Mr. Gorsline's prompt attention to the matter, the newspapers devoted generous space to the final outcome of the case, correcting their previous erroneous report.

DIRECTORS MEETING

November 19—Morning Session

Legislation: Walter L. Graefe, Chairman, Legislative Committee, and H. T. Austern, Counsel.

Labor: John F. McGovern, Chairman, Manpower Committee.

Can Sizes and Tin Supply Situation: H. F. Krimendahl, Chairman, Committee on Simplification of Containers, and Oliver G. Willits.

Labeling Program: E. B. Cosgrove, Chairman, Labeling Committee.

Advertising Program of Can Manufacturers' Institute: Clarence Goshorn, Benton and Bowles.

Luncheon

Humorous Address: Strickland Gillilan.

Afternoon Session

OPA Pricing Program: Geoffrey Baker, Assistant Deputy Administrator for Price.

Post-war Program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: E. A. Meyer, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

November 20—Morning Session
Executive Meeting

"The Association Looks Ahead"—The Association's activities, the organization of its committees and staff, analysis of its budget, and discussion of projected plans: Secretary Carlos Campbell.

Luncheon

Address: Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration.

Address: Maj. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg, Chief, Subsistence Branch, Army Quartermaster Corps.

Afternoon Session

The Sugar Situation: H. E. Gray.

Convention Arrangements and Program.

Sugar Allowance for Frozen Citrus; Canned, Dried Prunes

Packers of frozen citrus segments will have a sugar allowance of one pound of sugar for each eight pounds of fruit they process, the Office of Price Administration announced November 13. Previously, there was no sugar allowance for frozen citrus segments since the War Food Administration until recently prohibited this production, OPA said. The action, taken through the issuance of Amendment No. 48 to Second Revised Ration Order 3, effective November 17, applies to these packs regardless of the amount of fruit packed per container.

The amendment also provides that packers of dried prunes may pack with a syrup density up to 29.9 degrees brix instead of being limited to 25.9 degrees as previously provided. This change, OPA said, is made because reports from the industry and the Department of Agriculture indicate that the previous maximum syrup density would be exceeded in some circumstances even without the addition of sugar.

Packs of canned fresh prunes will still be limited to a syrup density of 25.9 degrees brix, OPA stated.

Cucumbers for Pickles Stocks in Tanks or Barrels on Oct. 1

Total stocks of salt and dill pickles in tanks and barrels on October 1, 1945 are estimated at 8,136,000 bushels, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This is 6 percent more than the 7,697,000 bushels in tanks and barrels on October 1, 1944 and 11 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 7,342,000 bushels on the corresponding date. Only the quantity of cucumbers actually stored in tanks or barrels as salt or dill stocks on October 1 is reported as stocks on hand.

Salt stocks on hand on October 1, 1945 are estimated at 7,738,000 bushels. This exceeds the 1944 holdings of 7,135,000 bushels on October 1 by about 9 percent and 10-year average holdings of 6,627,000 bushels by 17 percent.

The total quantity of dill pickles on hand on October 1 is estimated at 398,000 bushels. This is the smallest quantity on record of dill pickles held on October 1. The 1945 stocks of dill pickles on October 1 are 29 percent smaller than the holdings of 562,000 bushels in 1944, and 44 percent below the 10-year average of 715,000 bushels on the corresponding date.

Adjustable Pricing Provisions for Frozen Apples Announced

Adjustable pricing provisions for processors of the 1945 pack of frozen apples containing no more than one part sugar to seven parts fruit, in containers of two pounds or more, and sold to industrial and institutional users, were established November 13 by the Office of Price Administration. Under the action, effective November 15, processors who had prices in 1944 may deliver frozen apples from the 1945 pack at their 1944 prices.

Those processors who did not have prices in 1944 and who do not have them for 1945 may use the following prices:

In the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana—$0.1350 per pound. In all other States—$0.1225 per pound. These prices are f.o.b. factory, on a no-storage basis.

The above prices will remain in effect until a new pricing program can be issued by OPA that will reflect the increased cost of apples. Any price increases for these containers allowed in the new program will be retroactive to the effective date of the action.

Processors must not charge higher prices for frozen apples than those established in this action until OPA announces the prices in the new pricing program.

The new pricing regulation is Order No. 3 under Supplement 6 to Food Products Regulation No. 1.

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended November 10 totaled 13,184 tons. Pack of sardines during the week was 160,336 cases. The following table shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1944:

	Season to Nov. 10, 1945	Season to Nov. 11, 1944
Tonnage:	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern district	62,288	87,189
Central district	129,292	173,665
Southern district	70,361	84,188
Total	281,941	345,012
Pack:	*Cases*	*Cases*
1-lb. oval	808,018	799,476
1-lb. tall	1,441,210	1,002,712
¼-lb. fillet		3,945
¼-lb. round, 96's	27,888	28,850
5-oz., 100's		
Miscellaneous	89,555	62,713
Total	2,366,671	1,897,694

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since October 20, 1945:

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Lake County Canners, Eustis, Florida.
Northwestern Canning & Packing Co., Seffner, Florida.
Perfection Smokery, Inc., Seattle, Washington.
Dr. P. Phillips Canning Co., Orlando, Florida.
Royal Canning Company of Oregon, Ogden, Utah.

OPA Increases Mincemeat Prices

Increased maximum prices for mincemeat, to reflect increases in the recommended prices of fresh apples necessitated by a short crop, were announced this week by the Office of Price Administration.

The action, effective November 15, by Amendment 20 to Maximum Price Regulation 262, increasing prices by the amount of the increased apple cost, will result in an increase in mincemeat producers' prices of about 1½ to 2 cents a pound.

State Secretaries Meeting

State secretaries attending the N.C.A. Board meeting in Washington next week will hold a special session Monday morning at Hotel Shoreham.

College of the Pacific Offers Courses on Food Processing

The College of the Pacific at Stockton, Calif., has announced part-time courses for educating young men and women for careers in the offices, laboratories, and plants of food processing companies. These courses, which are being sponsored by a group of food processing plants and related industries in northern California, will operate under the Food Processors Foundation.

The College of the Pacific states that the presently arranged courses will permit students to enroll for part-time training in food processing fields and at the same time participate in general academic courses.

Cooperating with the college in sponsoring the classes are fruit and vegetable canners, frozen food packers and other processors, and manufacturers of food machinery, fibre board products, glass and tin containers, and sugar and other suppliers of food processing plants.

New Wisconsin Officers

New officers of the Wisconsin Canners Association, elected at the annual meting at Milwaukee, November 12, are: President, N. J. Lau, Clyman Canning Company, Hartford; vice-president, H. J. McCarty, Brownsville Canning Company, Brownsville; treasurer, C. A. Friday, Friday Canning Corporation, New Richmond; secretary, G. J. Verhulst, Calumet-Dutch Packing Co., Sheboygan; executive secretary, Marvin P. Verhulst, Madison.

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